

North and South Carolina: fair, continued cold tonight; Wednesday fair, warmer.

THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH

May the New Year Bring Us Victory

FULL LEASED WIRE SERVICE

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

PRESIDENT PRESENTS PROGRAM FOR WORLD PEACE

AMERICA'S WAR AIMS DEFINITELY OUTLINED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Congress in Joint Session Hears a

Restatement of Demands of America and Her Allies

FOURTEEN ELEMENTS IN THE PEACE PROGRAM

President Wilson Elaborates Peace Conditions Heretofore Set Forth by Himself and Premier Lloyd-George---

Such a Program, the President Declared, Removed Provocations For All Wars

Washington, Jan. 8.—President Wilson today addressing Congress delivered a re-statement of war aims in agreement with the recent declaration by the British premier, David Lloyd-George.

The President presented definite program for world peace containing fourteen specific considerations.

The President presented the following as necessary elements of world peace:

- 1—Open covenants of peace, without private international understandings.
 - 2—Absolute freedom of the seas in peace or war except as they may be closed by international action.
 - 3—Removal of all economic barriers and establishment of equality of trade conditions, among nations consenting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.
 - 4—Guarantees for the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.
 - 5—Impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based upon the principle that the peoples concerned have equal weight with the interest of the government.
 - 6—Evacuation of all Russian territory and opportunity for Russia's political development.
 - 7—Evacuation of Belgium without any attempt to limit her sovereignty.
 - 8—All French territory to be freed and restored, and reparation for the taking of Alsace-Lorraine.
 - 9—Re-adjustment of Italy's frontiers and on clearly recognizable lines of nationality.
 - 10—Freest opportunity for autonomous development of the peoples of Austro-Hungary.
 - 11—Evacuation of Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro, with access to the sea for Serbia and international guarantees of economic and political independence and territorial integrity of the Balkan states.
 - 12—Secure sovereignty for Turkey's portion of the Ottoman empire but with other nationalities under Turkish rule assured security of life and opportunity for autonomous development, with the Dardanelles permanently opened to all nations.
 - 13—Establishment of an independent Polish state, including territories inhabited indisputably by Polish populations with free access to the sea and political and economic independence and territorial integrity guaranteed by international covenant.
 - 14—General association of nations under specific covenants for mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to large and small states alike.
- "For such arrangements and covenants," said the President in conclusion, "we are willing to fight and continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the world to prevail and desire a just and stable peace."
- Such a program, he said, removed chief provocations for war.
- "The moral climax of this, the culminating and final war

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CONGESTED FREIGHT CARS AND THE MEN WHO MOVE THEM



Scene of congestion in the freight yards about New York City. Hundreds of cars are stalled, sidetracked and many of them have perishables stored in them. Big Railway heads with Director General McAdoo when he takes control of great systems. Left to right: Julius Kruttschnitt, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad; Howard Elliott, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury and Director General of the railroads; John Barton Payne, General Counsel of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Samuel Rae, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; and Hale Holden, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

LAWMAKERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA MET TODAY

General Assembly Opens What Promises to Be An Important Session

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 8.—The South Carolina General Assembly began today what was expected to be one of the most important sessions in its history. To help win the war is declared by members to be the special object of the Assembly and it is expected numerous measures bearing on South Carolina's participation will be considered early in the session.

Efforts will be made during the session to pass a "bone dry" law as a substitute for the present law which permits an individual to receive not more than one quart of liquor a month, it is said, and it also is expected that ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment will be considered.

NEW YORK MAY STOP ALL NON-ESSENTIALS

New York, Jan. 8.—Fuel Administrators today gave their serious consideration to the possibility of shutting down all non-essential industries in New York, unless there is a rapid and steady increase in the city's supply of coal.

SPANISH PARLIAMENT TO BE HELD LONGER

Madrid, Monday, Jan. 7.—Marquis Alphonso, the Spanish Premier, declared today that the government had decided to consider the decree dissolving the Cortes as not having been signed. The ministry, he said, proposes to submit a new decree to the King, thus giving him opportunity of studying the situation aresh before signing.

DR. CHAMBERLAIN IS GIVEN LIFE SENTENCE

Jury Finds the Aged Defendant Guilty of Killing His Brother

Cochland, Va., Jan. 8.—Dr. Asa W. Chamberlain, an aged physician charged with the murder of his brother, Albert P. Chamberlain, a former lawyer of Des Moines, Iowa, was found guilty at 10:15 o'clock this morning and given a life sentence. Counsel for the defendant asked that the verdict be set aside on the ground of being contrary to law and evidence and misdirection of the court. The jury was out 48 minutes this morning. The case went to the jury late last night.

KENTUCKY HAS HOT PROHIBITION FIGHT

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 8.—Faced with necessity of making a decision which probably will decide for many years the State's future course toward prohibition, the Kentucky General Assembly convened in biennial session here today.

All the members of the House and one half the membership of the Senate were elected upon a pledge to submit to the State a prohibition amendment to the State constitution.

LUDWIG DOESN'T LIKE LLOYD-GEORGE'S TERMS

Amsterdam, Jan. 8.—King Ludwig of Bavaria, is quoted in a Munich dispatch as having said yesterday at a reception on his birthday that the terms of Germany's enemies were exorbitant.

"Not an inch of German territory will be given up," he declared. "We must try to safeguard our frontiers." Asserting that the Bavarians, like the other Germans, were victorious everywhere, the king added: "May we succeed also in defeating our latest enemies, the Americans."

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE IS NOT YET INDICATED

No Report of Reception of Lloyd-George's War Aims Speech

London, Jan. 8.—There is no indication thus far of the manner in which Premier Lloyd-George's definition of war aims has been received in Russia, or even whether his speech has been published there. The Bolshevik press of Petrograd continues to attack Great Britain and her allies. Pravda and the Izvestia published on Sunday, an article based upon some words of Lloyd-George apparently one of his speeches in the House of Commons, accusing him of desiring to have the Russians make peace with the Central Powers so as to give the Allies a free hand to negotiate to their own advantage.

DORTCH AND WEBB FAVORABLY REPORTED

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—The Senate Judiciary committee, of which Senator Overman is chairman, reported favorably to the Senate late yesterday afternoon the nominations of Charles A. Webb, of Asheville, to be United States Marshal for the Western district for another four years, and of William T. Dortch, of Raleigh, to be Marshal in the Eastern district for another four years. Senator Overman said the nominations will be confirmed at the next executive session of the Senate.

GERMANY FACING A MOST SERIOUS NATIONAL CRISIS

An Almost Unbridgeable Chasm Between Militarists and Non-Militarists

AWAIT REPLY FROM CENTRAL POWERS

It is Generally Believed that Lloyd-George's Speech Will Bring an Answer in Some Form

London, Jan. 8.—A reply from the Central Powers to the statement of British war aims made by Premier Lloyd-George Saturday is awaited here with the greatest interest. It is believed they cannot decline to reply in some form and to make the reply more straight forward and definite than any previous statement of their aims.

But if the German papers correctly mirror the situation there, the test which the Bolsheviks have made of Germany's attitude toward the principle of no annexations has thrown Germany into political turmoil. Advice from the capitals of neutral countries bordering on Germany show that the opinion prevailing there is that one of the most severe national crises in the history of Germany is developing as a result of the difference in views between the militarist and the non-militarist leaders regarding the government's attitude toward Russia.

It is reported generally that General von Ludendorff, as leader of the former group, actually has gone so far as to threaten the resignation of himself and Field Marshal von Hindenburg if further countenance is given even to such views as those advanced by men of the type of Dr. Kuehlmann and Count Czernin, the German and Austrian foreign ministers.

At the same time the view of von Kuehlmann and Czernin fail to satisfy the German Socialists who regard their middle of the road policy as trickery and who also are determined that the spirit of the Reichstag resolution must be followed sincerely and without qualification or reserve.

Neutral observers declare that the gap between the German parties suddenly has become a chasm so wide that there is little hope of bridging it, and that the development of an internal crisis of serious proportions seems inevitable.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that the various parties in Entente countries never appeared so completely united as in their support of the war aims formulated by Premier Lloyd-George.

GREAT SNOW BANKS ON CHICAGO STREETS

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Snow banks that a man can't see over lay on the downtown streets today, 36 hours after the record-breaking blizzard which swept the Middle West last Sunday had ceased.

The task of removing the big snow drifts is so great that 2,500 men and nearly 1,000 teams have made little progress, although the work was continued through the night. Many trains arrived behind time today, but railroad officials said conditions were improved and that practically normal schedules both in passenger and freight service would be resumed tomorrow unless a further heavy snowfall interferes.

The Weather Bureau, however, forecasts for snow tonight or tomorrow for Illinois, Michigan and parts of Wisconsin and Iowa—the territory most seriously affected by the storm.

SENT TO WHOLE WORLD.

New York, Jan. 8.—Distribution to all parts of the world of President Wilson's address to Congress today by cable and wire- less has been arranged for by the Committee on Public Information. The sending was to be begun at the press censor's office here as soon as word was received from Washington that the President had begun to speak.

WAR'S SITUATION SUMMARIZED BY SECRETARY BAKER

Expected German Offensive Will Possibly Be Their Greatest Assault

BELIEVES THE ALLIED FORCES WILL HOLD

The Secretary Says the Period Of Adjustment Has Passed and Allies Will Master the Situation

Washington, Jan. 8.—The expected German offensive in the West, Secretary Baker's weekly war review today says, "will possibly be their greatest assault," but, "the British and French armies can be relied upon to withstand the shock."

Summarizing the situation on the eve of a possible great offensive, Secretary Baker confidently points out that through 16 fierce battles of great magnitude, the British and French steadily have pushed ahead with methodical and cumulative gains. The expected offensive, he points out, probably is being delayed for missing great supplies of munition, guns and troops and the Germans may be expected to "strain every fibre of their remaining strength."

In the Italian front the Secretary points out, French successes have turned the scale against the Austro-German invaders and the west bank of the Piave is being held firm. Hampered by heavy snow falls in the Alps, he says, the invader now is confronted with a tremendous handicap of maintaining his transport which neutralizes the advantage of holding higher ground.

The period of adjustment, Secretary Baker says, has passed and it may now be expected that "the French, British and Italians, fighting side by side, will be able to master the situation."

TO ENCOURAGE USE OF NEW FISH FOODS

Washington, Jan. 8.—An appropriation of \$50,000 has been turned over to the Bureau of Fisheries by President Wilson from his emergency defense fund for promoting the use of new fish foods. The appropriation was recommended by Secretary Redfield and Food Administrator Hoover. Secretary Redfield said today that approximately 25,000 tons of new fish foods already had been sold as a result of propaganda by the department of commerce, costing less than \$15,000.

FAILED TO SPEED UP SHIP CONSTRUCTION

Washington, Jan. 8.—Although the purpose of the government in commandeering ship construction was to expedite the work it actually has failed to speed it up at all, Homer E. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, testified today at the Senate Commerce committee's investigation.

RUSSIAN DELEGATES AT BREST-LITOVSK

London, Jan. 8.—The Russian peace delegation, including Foreign Minister Trotsky, reached Brest-Litovsk on Monday for the re-opening of negotiations that afternoon, according to a Berlin dispatch received in Copenhagen and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Tarnow a Peace Delegate.

Amsterdam, Jan. 8.—Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, according to a dispatch to The Berlin Tageblatt, has been appointed an Austrian delegate to the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk. The Count was named ambassador to the United States last spring, but was never officially received by the American government.

Mrs. John A. Logan, the 80-year-old widow of the Civil War General, is devoting all her time to war relief work. The Empress of Japan is an active leader in all movements undertaken by the women of Japan for the relief of war sufferers.